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explained. In most cases statistics are gathered from authoritative sources, to indicate the general trend of the business as to rate of growth and probable future development.

The drawbacks in each case are explained, such as the substitution of machinery for skilled handicraft, of women and children for men, and the lack of opportunities for promotion from lower to higher positions.

Perhaps the most important phase of the work is the massing of expert opinion, gotten at first hand from those who have been long engaged in the business, whether as employers or employees, in regard to the aptitudes and training necessary for success in the occupations considered. This helps to guard against the great misfortune of misfits which are so numerous in every line of activity and which are so hard to remedy in later life.

C. W. D.

NEW BOOKS

BOSANQUET, B., editor. *Social conditions in provincial towns*. First series. (London: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. 86. 1s.)

BYINGTON, M. F. *What social workers should know about their own communities*. (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1911. 5c.)

FEIG, J. and MEWES, W. *Unsere Wohnungsproduktion und ihre Regelung*. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1911. 2 m.)

FULLER, S. J. *The Gothenburg system. Law and regulations governing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in Gothenburg, Sweden*. Special consular reports, No. 49. (Washington: Dept. Commerce & Labor. 1911. Pp. 48. 5c.)

KIRK, W., editor. *A modern city. The activities of Providence, R. I.* (Chicago: University of Chicago. 1911. Pp. 374. \$2.50.)

Chapters by experts on the city's geography, population, industry, labor, government, finance, education, art, philanthropy, and religion.

LUCAS, C. *La mutualité et les retraites ouvrières et paysannes*. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1911. 3.50.)

MARCHAND, R. *Les grands problèmes de la politique intérieure russe. La question agraire. La question polonaise. La question finlandaise. La défense nationale. La situation politique*. (Paris: Alcan. Pp. 324. 3.50 fr.)

MEHRTENS, J. H. *Wohnkunst für Jedermann. Ein Beitrag zur Wohnungshygiene und zur Lösung der sozialen Frage*. (Leipzig: D. Wigand. 1912. Pp. 159. 2 m.)

PABST, F. *Hypothekenbanken und Wohnungsfrage*. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. 1.25 m.)

PABST, F. *Zweite Hypothek für Wohnhäuser*. (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1912. 1 m.)

PREUSS, SEYDEL, MICHAELIS. *Fragen der kommunalen Socialpolitik in Gross-Berlin*. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. 0.90 m.)

SALUN, G. *Les retraites ouvrières et paysannes*. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1911. 7.50 fr.)

PERIS, K. *Die Einkommen-Entwicklung in Preussen seit 1896 nebst Kritik an Material und Methoden*. (Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht. 1911. Pp. 236. 4s. 6d.)

A systematic grouping of incomes by growth rather than absolute magnitude.

WETZLAR, F. *Die Wohnungsfrage der minderbemittelten Klassen in den grössten Städten Deutschlands*. (Munich: Buchh. Nationalverein. 1912. Pp. 20. 0.20 m.)

————— *A glance at some European and American vocational schools for children from twelve to sixteen years of age*. (Hartford, Conn.: Consumers' League of Connecticut. 1911. Pp. 64. 50c.)

————— *List of works relating to criminology*. (New York: Public Library. 1911. Pp. 362.)

The most exhaustive analytical bibliography of books yet published; includes state and municipal documents and foreign countries. The list on prison labor covers six pages.

————— *Welfare work for employes; scientific management; workmen's compensation; industrial combinations; uniform state legislation*. Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting. (New York: National Civic Federation. \$1.)

————— *Proceedings of the imperial conference, 1911*. (London: King. 3s. 6d.)

————— *Bericht über den 2. deutschen Wohnungskongress Leipzig 11-14.6.1911*. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1912. Pp. viii, 314. 4 m.)

————— *Die Bau- und Bodenpolitik der Stadt Aachen. Denkschrift des Oberbürgermeisters der Stadt Aachen an die Stadtverordnetenversammlung*. (Aachen. 1911. Pp. 72.)

Section I deals with the development of the Aachen housing ordinances during the past century. Section II deals with building plans and cost of streets. Section III shows increase of municipal land ownership, which now comprises 1,709.98 hectares (including streets and forest) or 33.7 per cent of the entire city. Between 1898 and 1908 the city bought 110.56 hectares for 2,364,200 m. and sold 27.77 hectares for 4,716,800 m. There was a net profit

of 164,394 m. on the land sold. Other municipal land was leased in *Erbbaurecht*. The city (Section IV) is still unconvinced that municipal land purchase with sale under restriction will materially improve housing conditions and recognizes that the *Erbbaurecht* has only limited application. J. F.

Insurance and Pensions

Accident Prevention and Relief. An Investigation of the Subject in Europe with Special Attention to England and Germany, together with Recommendations for Action in the United States of America. By F. C. SCHWEDTMANN and J. A. EMERY. (New York: National Association of Manufacturers. 1911. Pp. xxxvi, 481. \$15.)

The authors, members of a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, spent four months in Europe studying accident compensation. The value of their book is that it gives the employer's point of view on a disputed subject, and in an unusually graphic way portrays the British and German schemes.

In connection with the elaborate description of the German system, containing in general little that is new, are printed translations of letters from many leading German employers and officers of the insurance system. The invariably serene temper of these letters is in impressive contrast to the temper of the pamphlet, recently widely circulated, by the retired president of the Insurance "Senat," and must be reassuring, as few things else can be, to those of our employers whose ideas regarding accident indemnity have hitherto developed chiefly in relation to the proposals of labor leaders and of social reformers. The chapters on the comparative hazard of the farm and of manufacturing (finding agricultural accidents unexpectedly frequent), on prevention of accidents, and on the cost of insurance in different industries, contain matter hitherto not so conveniently accessible in English—unless the extraordinary price of the volume be reckoned an obstacle to its accessibility! The authors have not been perplexed in deciding on the comparative merits of the German and English systems: the latter system after detailed history and description, is characterized as a case of "charitable intervention" (p. 251). In the German system are reflected justice, humanity and a clear national policy.

"While many details of its administration are neither applicable nor desirable, the chief principles of the German system of